## CARINIFEX JACKSONENSIS, NEW SPECIES, FROM WYOMING

BY JUNIUS HENDERSON

Jackson Lake, Wyoming, south of Yellowstone Park, is the type locality of *Lymnaea* (*Stagnicola*) *jacksonensis* Baker, and *Pomatiopsis robusta* Walker. The depth and area of the lake has been greatly increased by the construction of a long, high dam, thus changing shore conditions. I have visited it several times at high water stage and failed to find any mollusks. Last August Mrs. Henderson and I stopped there in passing and found the water level very low, due to withdrawal of water for irrigation during the hot, dry season. Just back of the dam, on coarse gravel bottom, in water only two or three inches deep, we found live mollusks in abundance including a new species of *Carinifex*. Specimens were submitted to Dr. G. Dallas Hanna, who is very familiar with the species of this genus, both living and fossil, and he agrees that it is undescribed. Soon after returning to Boulder I received from Dr. S. S. Berry dead shells of the same species obtained in South Fork of Snake River, just below the lake, perhaps washed out from the lake.

CARINIFEX JACKONENSIS, n. sp. Pl. 11, fig. 6.

Shell compact, closely coiled, similar in general form to *C. newberryi* (Lea), but much smaller, the largest live mature shell but 11.5 mm. in major diameter, one dead shell (a cotype) measuring 13.5 mm. in diameter and 11 mm. in altitude. It varies greatly in elevation of spire, consequently in proportion of width to height. The umbilicus is usually proportionately about as in *newberryi,* but in very flat specimens it is quite wide. Whorls 4, slowly and regularly increasing in size, somewhat convex above and below the shoulder. Shoulder strongly angled well above the middle of the whorl, in flat specimens about level with the apex. A very slight depression just back of the shoulder above and another just below the shoulder, causes it to stand out as a low ridge, a feature more or less developed also in other species of the genus. The open umbilicus is defined by a similar ridge,

spirally ascending the opening. Suture slightly channeled. On some specimens very fine, irregular, obscure, spiral striae are visible, especially toward the umbilicus, and several rather obscure spiral ribs often occur between the shoulder and the umbilicus. The shell is covered throughout with fine, fairly regular axial striae, which become coarser on the last whorl, giving the whole shell, under a lens, a peculiar roughened appearance, not noticeably smoother below the shoulder.

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## A NEW HELMINTHOGLYPTA FROM MONTEREY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

BY G. WILLETT

On July 5, 1930, the writer, accompanied by his wife and a party of friends, visited a fossil deposit of Miocene marine molluscs situated in Lowe Canyon, southern Monterey County, California. This locality lies between Ranchita and Vineyard canyons, on the westerly slope of the Diablo Range, about one mile east of the Vineyard Canyon road, which runs from San Miguel to Parkfield. Owing to prevailing excessive heat, only a short time was spent in examining the interesting deposits of fossil pectens and oysters, but during this time two helicoid fragments were found, which, though very imperfect, did not seem to belong to any species known to the writer.

On March 31, 1931, we again had the opportunity to visit Lowe Canyon, and a two hours' search among the ledges of fossiliferous rocks produced about a dozen specimens, mostly dead and in poor condition, but including three or four that were good enough for comparative study. As had been suspected, these proved to belong to an apparently undescribed species. This may be known as:

HELMINTHOGLYPTA REEDIANA, new species. Pl. 11, figs. 8, 9, 10.

*Description:* Shell rather small for the genus, moderately elevated; aperture almost circular, oblique; inner lip barely